The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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All human power is a compound of time and patience.—Balzac.

WHOLE NO. 1118. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1932 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 22, NO. 27.

Trade Unions Necessary to Guard Workers' Interests, Morrison Says

A. F. of L. Secretary Declares Union Shop Is Labor's Major Instrument to Protect Wages, Hours and Other Labor Conditions.

Washington.—A defense of trade unionism as a necessary instrument of working men and women to protect their interests was made by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address here on "The Closed and Open Shop."

Mr. Morrison said in part:

"The terms 'closed shop' and 'open shop' are misapplied in designating labor policies. Essentially, the proper terms are 'union shop' and 'non-union shop.'

"In the union shop the employer recognizes the right of his employes to join the unions of their trades and callings and be represented by delegates of the unions in negotiating terms of employment.

"In other words such an employer accords to his wage workers the reasonable exercise of their inherent and constitutional rights of association to handle in a protective way matters of mutual interest which affect intimately their life and labor.

Non-Union Shop

"In a non-union shop an employer refuses to recognize the right of his employes to conduct negotiations with him looking to regulating conditions of employment through union representatives.

"Some employers may not discriminate against workers who join unions and may be honest in their conviction that they assume the fair attitude when they leave it to the free will and choice of the individual worker as to whether he or she shall belong to a union.

"In the final analysis, even though an employer may be neutral with regard to the right of his employes to belong to a union, if he refuses to deal with the union in drawing conditions of employment, he enforces a non-union policy.

Union Agreements

"Wages mean for workers food, clothing, housing and such added comforts as they can afford. Hours of labor vitally affect their home life and association therein.

"The better the membership in a union is to establish cooperation among workers to secure agreements with their employers, standardizing conditions of employment, so that there may be assurance of regularity in the conditions. The procedure is for the workers to set regular meetings of the organizations to consider the terms of employment, which they will draft finally by in the form of a proposed agreement to be submitted to their employers.

"When agreement is finally reached among the members on the organization requests the employer to set the time and place for a conference with the representatives of the union for discussion of the proposed terms, in the hope of securing an agreement. It is not to be expected that the employer and his employes will always be in accord with the proposals offered for consideration, regulating conditions of employment.

Adjusting Differences

"Where both parties approach the question with the purpose to reach fairly and honestly with the questions at issue; the discussions pave the way to a better understanding of each other's viewpoint and usually a common ground of agreement. During the period of agreement, employes having any complaint or grievance growing out of conditions of employment are required to take up their grievance through the channel of their union.

"If after investigation the union decides that 'the employe has a real grievance, the matter is taken up with the employer with a view of adjusting it.

"These policies of negotiation and conciliation lead to promoting a greater mutuality of feeling and respect for each other's rights, duties and responsibilities.

Freedom to Join Unions

"Where workers thus have the right of joining the union of their craft or calling without fear of loss of their employment, to protect themselves in their conditions of employment, they exercise this right. This was demonstrated during the World War.

"With labor greatly in demand as a result of production requirements, the growth in membership of the American Federation of Labor is almost doubled. The exact figures show that in 1917 the membership of the American Federation of Labor was 2,250,000, and in 1919, during the peak of employment, the membership was 4,078,000.

"This indicates the attitude of workers were there is the opportunity exercised."

Mr. Morrison's address was the first of series of ten addresses on current labor problems by representative labor spokesmen under the auspices of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, with the cooperation of the American Federation of Labor, the Workers' Education Bureau of America, and the University of Chicago Press. The addresses are given every Sunday at 12:30 noon Eastern Standard time, and are broadcast over the nationwide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

FORSTMANN WOOLEN MILLS PLACED ON FIVE-DAY WEEK

Passaic, N. J.—The Forstmann Woolen Company, one of the largest woolen manufacturers in the country, announced today it would inaugurate a five-day working week in all its mills. Curt Forstmann, vice president, estimated that the short work week would increase the number of employes here about 10 per cent. With the start of the five-day week the company employed two eight-hour shifts.

N. Y. Publishers Accept Arbitration in Pay Fight

New York.—The Publishers Association of New York agreed to arbitrate the question of hours and wages with Typographical Union No. 6.

The newspaper publishers asked the printers to take a 20 per cent cut, while Typographical Union No. 6 asked for a 5 per cent wage increase and a six-hour, five-day week. The proposal to arbitrate the controversy was made by the union on August 31.

MILLIONS OF JOBLESS BLOT ON CIVILIZATION

Rukeyser Says Unemployed Army Holds Back Business Recovery—Shorter Work Week and Work That Must Be Applied.

"The great drag on the general situation is still widespread unemployment, the effect of which would be the same if there would be the soundest step toward recovery," declared M. S. Rukeyser, a financial writer for Universal Service, in an economic picture of today compared with a year ago.

"Society is still indicted for its shocking misuse of manpower," he said.

"The lack of opportunity for gainful employment on the part of 10,000,000 able-bodied persons reveals a state of economic civilization as primitive and crude."

"In spite of ballyhoo, it should be recalled that it is gross mismanagement to permit millions to suffer from the paradox of plenty.

"Under better planned conditions, technological gains—efficiency—will be translated into systematic leisure of the gainfully employed rather than in wholesale unemployment.

"The immediate disposition is to follow' half measures—to divide the available work through temporarily shortening the week and the work week. Even this compromise is better than widespread unemployment, but the scheme will hardly succeed in the break down living standards.

"If the permanent elimination of great corporations is to be validated, business must be predicated on a rising standard of living rather than on a declining standard."

MINERS AND OPERATORS DISCUSS HARD COAL WAGES

New York.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and a group of his union associates met with a committee of anthracite operators here to consider a reduction in the hard coal miners' wage scale proposed by the operators.

The present scale prevailing in the hard coal regions was agreed to on August 8, 1920, and does not expire until April 1, 1936. In the terms of the contract, however, gives either party to the contract the right to ask for modification on a readjustment at any time during the life of the contract.

Both the miners' group and the operators' group met behind closed doors before going into joint discussion. The miners' union committee consisted of Mr. Lewis, Philip Murray, vice-president; Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer; John Boylan, president of District 1; Michael Hartnedy, president of District 7, and Michael F. Brennan, president of District 9.

The operators were represented by A. J. Maloney, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; E. H. Suender, general manager of Wilderia, Hill & Co.; R. F. Grant, president of the Lehigh Valley Coal Corporation, and Michael Gallagher, president of the Pittston Company.

Both groups are identical with those which made the present wage agreement in 1930.

It was stated that much of the time of the conference was taken up with the subject of taxation. The position of the union representatives was that if fairly and honestly with the questions at issue; the discussions pave the way to a better understanding of each other's viewpoint and usually a common ground of agreement. During the period of agreement, employes having any complaint or grievance growing out of conditions of employment are required to take up their grievance through the channel of their union.

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INSURED IDLE IN ENGLAND VICTIMS OF PAUPER POLICY

Birmingham Labor Paper Says Means Test, Like Charity Relief in United States, Imposes Complete Pauperization As Eligibility for Relief Benefits.

Birmingham, Eng.—The "Town Crier," Birmingham's labor paper, holds that the pauper standard for unemployment relief imposed by Chancellor Snowden in the United States where there is no jobless insurance is much the same as the victimization of the unemployed by the means test in Britain.

Pointing out that because of the lack of unemployment insurance in the United States the major source of assistance is the labor unions, almost doubled. The exact figures show that in 1917 the membership of the American Federation of Labor was 2,250,000, and in 1919, during the peak of employment, the membership was 4,078,000.

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Government Employees' Union Boosts Its Lodges to Forty

Washington.—John Arthur Shaw, president of the American Federation of Government Employees announced that the new organization had increased the number of its lodges to forty.

"It is not difficult to understand," he said, "the response that has been granted.

"There has been a heartening response from all parts of the country. The news traveled that we had been given a place in the councils of organized labor, group of Government workers in various parts of the country sought affiliation with our organization.

"This response from the field is indisputable evidence that Federal employees are alert to the value of membership in an organization that can offer the effective and protective influence of organized labor."

Chilean "Socialism" Becomes Economic Planning

When the established Government of the Republic of Chile was overthrown last June the revolutionary junta which assumed power declared they intended to set up a "socialistic regime."

Fear was expressed in conservative quarters that the new order of things meant the complete overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a communist scheme such as obtains in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The known conservatism of the officials of the new Chilean Government compelled students of the situation to regard the proposed socialist regime and the alleged menace of soviet communism with a large degree of skepticism. Declarations of these officials that their plan centered around forms of Govrnment control and ownership of industry confirmed this opinion.

Now the Banco Central of Chile, a government institution, in its latest bulletin, not only confirms the fear that Chile is going to adopt Soviet practices, or that schemes of government dangerous to the existing economic or political order are intended, with the official statement that the major policy of the Chilean Government is one to deal with economic planning under State control, which the Government calls "State Socialism."

The bank's statement follows:

"The political events of June gave rise to various interpretations at home and abroad. In the confusion of the moment the idea gained ground that the revolutionary movement would degenerate into destructive and anarchic Communism. After calm had been established the fundamental idea of the revolution was revealed.

"State socialism has absolutely no relation to Communism or Bolshevism nor even to scientific Socialism.

"State socialism is the solution that completely free capitalism has been powerless to conquer the crisis, and that in order to prevent chaos, the State must take charge of organizing and regulating national economy in all departments.

"Chaotic and disordered economy, without a plan, determined in its development entirely by private interests and operations, and therefore by their changes, must be replaced by an orderly, well-considered economy with a definite plan, which far from eliminating individual initiative, submits it to regulation with a view to assuring the welfare of the whole people.

"In this form, State Socialism, the slogan of the Chilean revolution, is the same thing as the so-called Capitalist Plan and the Planned Economy of distinguished European economists."

It will be noted that the intervention of the Government of Chile in national economic affairs is caused by the complete failure of "free capitalism" of private industry to manage business in the public interest.

The same economic conditions which exist in the United States has been brought about by the same conditions that engendered it in Chile—the absolute inability or refusal of those who own and control our private industries to operate them in the interests of the people primarily, rather than in the interests of the great mass of the people instead of for the unpatriotic purpose of piling up accumulated wealth in the hands of the few.

RAILROAD EXECUTIVES PLAN DRASTIC WAGE CUT

Railway Labor Board Procedure Will Be Used to Force 20 Per Cent Pay Reduction on Over 1,000,000 Railway Employes —Cost-of-Living Wage Theory Set Up to Justify Slash

New York.—John G. Walber, vice president of the New York Central Railroad Company, and chairman of the executives representing all the major railroads were preparing the machinery by which they hope to reduce the wages of more than 1,000,000 railroad employes to accord with the 20 per cent reduction in the existing basic wage scales.

It was authoritatively reported that the railway executives will first attempt joint meetings with the workers' representatives in an effort to reach a settlement of the controversy, which was done early this year when the railway employes were induced to temporarily accepted a 10 per cent cut. This voluntary reduction will not be effective after February 1, 1933, when the agreement expires.

Instead of seeking to adjust the matter by conciliation with representatives of the railway labor organizations, the executives decided to seek the 20 per cent reduction through the Railway Labor Act, under which, if the efforts at conciliations are applied, at least 150 days notice of any wage scale change and the notice before the issue is finalized.

Procedure Under Railway Labor Act

Under the provisions of the railway labor act the following steps will be taken of action which may ensue in arriving at a settlement:

1. Notice of the wage reductions sought must be posted by the management for at least thirty days.

2. At the expiration of this limit joint conferences between agents of both sides may be resorted to in an effort to arrive at an amicable solution. If this fails

2. A board of mediation may be convened privately by either party with an endeavor to present a solution agreeable to both sides. Thirty days after conclusion of these efforts, if the failure

4. Arbitration may be requested by either party, and agreed to by the other, the judgments of the arbitrators are considered legally binding.

5. Strikes or lockouts be avoided, an emergency board may be created by the President within 30 days after the failure to deal with the problem. There is no legal compulsion on either side to accept the findings of such a board, but

6. The findings of the emergency board are considered effective in cementing public opinion in favor of one side or the other, it being the last step before the parties are at liberty to strike, though both sides are prevented from moving until an interim of thirty days elapses after the findings of the emergency board have been reported to the President.

Cost-of-Living Wages

The main work of committee of nine was said to be preparing the formal notice of cuts which will be given by the railway executives stating their intention of seeking the wage cut under the Railway Labor Act, and to arrange for the preparation of data to fortify the wage reductions. The cut will be based on the major contention would be that the cost of living has dropped more than 20 per cent while basic railroad wage rates have been maintained.

VICTIMS OF SILICOSIS ASK $50,000 DAMAGES

Fayetteville, W. Va.—Twenty-three suits have been filed in the circuit court here asking nearly $1,000,000 damages for death, injury, or sickness which the plaintiffs contend resulted from silicosis, or rock dust, in the great tunnel of the New Kanawha Power Co. at Hawks' Nest near here. The suits are filed against Rinehart and Dennus, of Lynchburg, Va., contractors on the project.

In boring the tunnel to divert the water of the river through a hydro-electric plant the workers had to remove great quantities of silica sand, known as glass sand. The suits charge that the workmen contracted silicosis, a disease of the lungs caused by breathing fine sand particles.

Seventeen of the suits are by workmen who claim they suffered permanent disability from the disease. The other six are by executors of workmen who, it is claimed, died of silicosis. The suits for permanent disability are for $25,000 each and for death $10,000 each.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS AND 5-DAY WEEK INEVITABLE

Frank Morrison, Secretary of American Federation of Labor, Says Mechanization of Industry Compels Social Care of Aged and Shorter Hours.

Washington. — The inevitability of old-age pensions and the five-day week was stressed here by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in his Labor Day address here broadcast over the nationwide network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Mr. Morrison said in part:

"The important question in our country is an understanding by citizens of the forces that are bringing economic changes.

"Such understanding is necessary, for instance, in the case of old-age pensions.

"We are told that pensions develop dependence. This theory would apply to the individualistic age when we were a nation of agriculturists, skilled craftsmen and small trades.

"Today we are living in a new world and under new conditions.

"The mergers and combines, the mechanization of industry, the abolition of farm life and the operation of chain store systems have no place for the men of more than 40 and 45 years. Their lives, in many instances, are hopeless. They become a charge on society through the poorhouse system or other government reports show are a failure because of excessive upkeep, or through charity organizations or welfare societies.

"To call an old-age pension an incentive to pauperization and an additional burden to society, while ignoring the tremendous wastes and humiliating failures of our poorhouse system and our institutionalized charities, is a reflection on our reasoning abilities and even our boasted tendency to reckon values from a materialistic standpoint.

Five-Day Week Certain

"The same forces are driving industry to a five-day week basis and a shorter work day.

"The tendency is irresistible and labor is daily securing recruits from citizens outside of our ranks to its demand for a shorter work day and a shorter work week.

"The present business depression with 8,000,000 idle workers is the best defense of our shorter work week demand.

"Under present conditions the five-day week is logical if the machine is to serve man, and not to be the man enslaved by the machine.

"While the five-day week is necessary, labor has no illusions that this will be voluntarily granted by the great body of employers.

"The workers expect to go over the same ground they traveled when they attacked the ten, nine and eight hour work days, when they urged workmen's compensation, safety laws, sanitary factory, free public schools and other advances that are now accepted as part of our social life."

Machinery Compels Shorter Work Week, Woll Declares

Stamford, Conn.—Matthew Woll, third vice president of the American Federation of Labor, told the convention of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor here that the five-day week and six-hour day should be adopted to take up the slack in unemployment.

Mr. Woll said this slack was due to the improvement in machinery and that a condition that had not arisen entirely during the depression, but had been developing eight or ten years ago.

In the early days of industry, he said, a operator could make several five-cent electric bulbs a day, but now, with improved machinery, one man could turn out 150,000 bulbs a day.

The average work time of industrial workers has decreased from 54 to 44 hours a week as a result of improved machinery, he asserted, while their output has increased 50 per cent.

American Labor in Fighting Spirit, Franklin Declares

Newcastle, Eng.—J. A. Franklin, fraternal delegate of the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Union Congress, told the congress that although the United States probably was suffering more severely from unemployment than Great Britain, the American labor movement was not discouraged and would continue its fight against the imposition of unfair conditions.

HOOVER DAM ANTI-LABOR CONDITIONS CONDEMNED

Las Vegas Central Labor Union Indicts Six Companies for Low Wages, Long Hours, High Charges for Food and Housing, and Refusal to Deal With Organized Labor—Trade Union Literature Banned.

Las Vegas, Nev.—The Building Trades Committee of the Central Labor Union of Clark County presented a stinging indictment of the antilabor practices applied by the Six Companies and subcontractors on the Government work on Hoover Dam to the U. S. Senate Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation which is investigating labor conditions on the big Government irrigation project.

"Labor at Hoover Dam has no voice in the settling of wages, hours of labor, working conditions or other changing conditions," declared the Building Trades Committee's brief.

Exempt from Wage Rate Law

"Last session labor unions attempted to have the Bacon-Davis prevailing wage law apply to the Boulder City municipality of the "ringed individual." The private industry to manage business in the public interest.

"An investigation by the conciliation division of the U. S. Department of Labor found that the Bacon-Davis Act did not become a law until two days prior to the signing of the first labor contract. It was also held that Government reservations are not covered by the prevailing rate of wage law.

"The result of these two findings was a general lowering of wages and working conditions.

"An arbitrary scale of wages was imposed on skilled mechanics at $5 to $6 per day, lower than the prevailing scales for similar work in the territory adjacent to this project.

"Owing to the large geographical proportions of the undertaking workmen must put in eleven hours to gain eight hours pay."

The committee said the refusal of the Six Companies to obey the decision of the Nevada mining laws resulted in an increase in number of fatal accidents, and that injured and gassed workmen are given faulty medical examination and diagnosis.

High Food and Shelter Charges

It was stated that rents for temporary dwellings erected by Six Companies are 20 per cent higher than the U. S. Reclamation Bureau asks for modern houses. Utility charges, water and garbage removal charges are excessively high. Schooling facilities were alleged to be so inadequate that many children are receiving no school education.

The brief declared that the Six Companies charge their employes $1.66 per day for board, whereas the U. S. Army charged by the U. S. Reclamation Bureau on an average of $1 in the mining camps of Nevada, and that the low wages compel the workers to draw their pay in Utility Company Scrip days. Six Companies, it was stated, charge 10 per cent discount on scrip and then refuse to redeem the scrip at par.

Organized Labor Banned

"The Six Companies have consistently refused to deal with labor over wages and conditions with representatives of labor," the Building Trades Committee added. "Labor papers and pamphlets concerning organization have been banned from the Boulder City reservation, although this literature has passed through the United States mails. A system of espionage has been set up which curbs the freedom of speech and action."

Federal Government Blamed

The Building Trades Committee condemned the U. S. Government for its part in the deplorable labor conditions of the Six Companies.

"Legislation aiming at the practice of the Government indulging in labor contracts in direct opposition to the prevailing wage law, with the evident detrimental effect upon wages and conditions, should be put into effect," the committee has disclosed the fact that skilled building craftsmen have been paid as low as $1 per day by unscrupulous employers with labor contracts with the Government. The brief contains a list of wage scales in the employment offices places the worker at $4 per day, declaring that he cannot bargain for wages until paid."

False Propaganda Published

"The publication of false and exaggerated propaganda concerning the Building Trades Committee concluded, "is intended to contact the worker. The contractors have monopolized the time and efforts of these committees, and, in addition to an open attack upon them, they have taken steps to cover up and becloud the issues.

"Attention has been so directed to the rapid progress of the work and the magnitude of the project as to detract from the actual conditions under which the workers are engaged in the accomplishment of this progress."

40 Hours Without Wage Cuts Asked by Int'l Lithographers

Stockholm, Sweden.—The ordinary congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions, or Amsterdam Trades, held here, endorsed the general council of the International Federation of Trade Unions in favor of the 40-hour week.

The congress regards the 5-day week of 40 hours as the aim of the action of the trade unions and declares that, "the resolution said. "The congress recommends the affiliated organizations to endeavor to secure the introduction of working hours, that fresh labor be employed, corresponding with the ensuing difference in working time and that the demands be framed in such a manner that the real wages do not undergo no reduction."

The officials of the Federation presented a comparative statement of wages of lithographers in the affiliated countries, in which the workers are accurately divided into categories and trades, all properly described. Members of the congress declared that by this statement the Federation has shown itself to be one of the first trade union secretariats to make a serious beginning with practical trade union work.

Green Says Employers Are to Blame For Unemployment Insurance

REDS CAUSE DISORDER IN COAL MINING AREAS

United Mine Workers Journal Quotes Federal Judge Fitzhenry's Opinion That Communists Promote Violence in Indiana, and Declares Reds Are Also Responsible for Illinois Outbreaks.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Communism is responsible for the disorders that have taken place in the Illinois and Indiana coal mining fields during the last few months, according to an editorial entitled "The Real Trouble," in the United Mine Workers Journal, the official organ of the United Mine Workers of America.

The editorial points out that Federal Judge Fitzhenry of Springfield, Ill., heard a number of injunction cases growing out of violence at coal mines in Indiana. One of these cases concerned the Dixie Bee mine, whose owners, after riots at their mine caused the governor of Indiana to send troops to the scene, asked Judge Fitzhenry to issue a permanent injunction against the United Mine Workers of America. The purpose of the application was evidently to discredit the union.

Judge Fitzhenry refused to issue the injunction, but held the case open for further hearings. In handing down his decision, he said:

"From newspaper accounts, this trouble at Dixie Bee doesn't look like a labor dispute to me. I have known nothing of labor federations and the United Mine Workers of America for years, and if there is anything in the by-laws or constitutions of either of those organizations that approves the line of conduct described by the press, I never have heard of it. Intelligent labor leaders are opposed to force, and they should be.

"This case has the earmarks of something different from a labor dispute. It looks a little like the breaking out of communism, and if it is, Indiana is well into it."

In commenting on this view of Judge Fitzhenry, the editorial in the United Mine Worker says:

"Judge Fitzhenry placed his finger on the actual sore spot and exposed the real cause of these disorders. He knows the United Mine Workers of America does not approve, promote or countenance violence or disorder, and he had the fairness to say so from the bench.

"The cause of the trouble in Indiana, which was pointed out by the court, was the activity of the reds and radicals in Illinois. It is well known that rank, red communism, preached and practiced by the Communists, was back of the revolutionary actions of those who instigated the disorders in Illinois. These red propagandists misrepresent the facts to the miners and feed them into doing things they would not otherwise do. But they can not fool the majority of the miners.

"By listening to these industrial buzzards, they have lost many hard won millions of dollars in wages that they could have earned. And everyone knows that the miners of Illinois need those millions of dollars."

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION ADVANTAGES

Frey Cites Achievements of Labor Organizations in Canada and the United States in Cementing Unity of Workers.

Toronto, Can.—The importance of international trade unionism in the progress of workers separated by national boundaries was stressed by John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in an address here under the auspices of the Toronto District Labor Council.

Mr. Frey said in part:

"The bonds of friendship and understanding which happily exist between our two great countries, have been nourished and strengthened by the international trade union movement which so continuously brings Canadian and American workers together in the consideration of the economic and industrial problems which they have in common.

"The outstanding value of our International Trade Unions in making friendly relations between the two countries has been the assurance that if we are not mistaken the part they will play in cementing and strengthening that international understanding and friendship will be greater than ever.

"We have played a definite part in developing the principles and methods of self-government in nations where the universal ballot prevails. We have done our share in developing an intelligent loyal and patriotic citizens.

"We have established an abiding bond between the workers of Canada and the United States, more valuable, more far-reaching in its beneficial results than those established between the workmen of other countries.

"We have to pay for pride in what we have accomplished; but that is the privilege of the workers. We do not intend to rest upon our laurels, but as Canadian and American workmen to press forward in our International Trade Unions until every obstacle to peace, prosperity and happiness and every injustice placed upon the backs of labor has been abolished.

"The future lies ahead. It is ours because we are organized and determined to grasp it. We have confidence in the action we have the principles and the policies which have been adopted by the American Federation of Labor; principles and policies which are the cornerstone of our foundation upon which have been erected the form of governments, the institutions, the conception of human rights, liberties and responsibilities of our respective countries.

"As trade unionists, we face the future without hesitation and without fear. Our trade union movement has been tried in the crucible of experience. It has most convincingly stood the test. We understand today better than ever before, that our only hope for the adequate consideration of our rights as wage earners is through thoroughly organized, wisely directed, determined trade unions."

NEW YORK FERRY COMPANY REFUSES TO CUT WAGES

New York.—Carroll D. Winslow, president of the Electric Ferries, Inc., declared his company would make no wage reduction for its employes following a meeting here at which the railroad managements were considering the imposition of thirty-day notices for a 20 per cent wage reduction to be served on the railroad employes in accordance with the with the railroad executives.

"Electric Ferries, Inc., employs several hundred men," said Mr. Winslow, "and we will not cooperate with the announced intention of the railroads to make a wage cut. Our men have responsibilities to the public and families to support, and we do not believe that it will be to the best interest of the public or ourselves to make any cut in their wages."

Economic System Functions Without Plan, Miller Says

Washington.—"It is apparent we have all suffered from ignorance of the social consequences of an economic system which functions without plan or moral sanction," declared Dewey Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers Education Bureau of America, in an address here at the National Labor Sunday service of the Washington Cathedral.

"It is a system," he added, "that lacks both external order and inner cohesion. Its failure to function has left both idle and futile to ask the victims of circumstances to carry the full burdens of such a period unaided by community sympathy or by Government support.

"Private philanthropy has proved not only inadequate to the task of contributing to human distress, but the depression has diverted funds for needed character-building agencies to the immediate task of feeding the hungry. That is a task we dare not neglect at the peril of its own safety."

Jobless Storm Philadelphia Unemployment Relief Office

Philadelphia.—Hundreds of men and women, many of them carrying children, crowded the rooms and jammed the sidewalks around the application headquarters of the Philadelphia County Emergency Relief Committee when the headquarters were opened to take applications under the new state fund for the relief of the jobless.